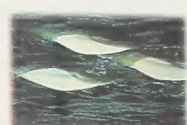




Maurice Lamontagne Institute
task is to explore marine
research's new frontiers and to
increase knowledge of the
marine environment.
Canada's economic
development through its
prominence role in the
management, protection and
development of the sea and its
resources as well as in the safe
use of navigable waters.

FOR INFORMATION
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Montreal (Québec)
P.O. Box 1000
850, Avenue de la Mer
Laurentian Region
Canada
G3H 2Z4
Tel: (514) 775-0500
Fax: (514) 775-0542
Web Site: <http://www.imq.gc.ca>
Cat. No. F6-22-239/1997
ISBN: 0-662-62946-9

PHOTO: J. Boulin, J. Corneau, C. Gaudreau, J. Hézard
J. Hézard, J. Boulin, J. Corneau, C. Gaudreau, J. Hézard



are carried out for commercially fished species in the
Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which the main
ones are: cod, redfish, Greenland halibut, snowcrabs
lobster shrimp, herring, capelin, mackerel and scallops.
Scientists also study seals and marine mammals of the
St. Lawrence, of which the beluga whale is probably the
most famous.



MARINE RESOURCES

The Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as well as the
coastal marine waters of Northern Québec, are filled
with abundant and varied animal and plant species,
and a good part of the work of Maurice Lamontagne
Institute's scientists consists of trying to understand
the dynamics of these populations.
Halibut sciences research includes the study of fish
resources: crustaceans, marine plants as well as seals and
mollusks. Scientists assess stocks and provide advice to
conservation managers and the fishing industry on
order to maintain harvested species. They conduct
research on the biology, ecology and physiology of
invertebrates and marine fish as well as on factors
influencing stock size, recruitment, growth and
reproduction. Research is aimed at developing
conservation strategies to ensure both sustainable
management and use of the resources. Stock evaluations

Maurice Lamontagne Institute oceanographers study
the factors affecting marine ecosystem productivity at
the foundation of the marine food chain. Their research
is focused on the dynamics of plankton (phytoplankton)
and animal (zooplankton) production, the recruitment
of marine organisms and their interrelations in the food
chain, and the impacts of climate change on the first
stages of life of several important St. Lawrence species.



MLI research also focuses on the carbon
cycle in the sea and on climate variations
in coastal and estuarine waters. The
dynamics of toxic algae and their effect on
living organisms is also studied. Finally,
physical oceanographers study the circula-
tion of water masses, the propagation, the interaction
between freshwater from rivers and the marine
environment, eddy generation in the St. Lawrence, and
ice movement.

MLI's chemical oceanographers identify
contaminants, study their distribution,
and determine their toxic effects on
marine resources. Among other things,
they study the dynamics of pollution
emanating from the Great Lakes-St. Law-
rence River drainage basin to the Estuary
and Gulf of St. Lawrence in order to assess
the potential effects on these rich fishing
grounds.

MLI's chemical oceanographers identify
contaminants, study their distribution,
and determine their toxic effects on
marine resources. Among other things,
they study the dynamics of pollution
emanating from the Great Lakes-St. Law-
rence River drainage basin to the Estuary
and Gulf of St. Lawrence in order to assess
the potential effects on these rich fishing
grounds.



The Maurice Lamontagne Institute, one of Fisheries
and Oceans Canada's eleven marine sciences research
centres, is located in Mont-Joli, in the province of
Québec. Inaugurated in 1987, the Institute focuses on
three areas of science: biological research, the marine
environment, and hydrography. It is one of the
world's major francophone marine sciences centres.

Research at Maurice Lamontagne Institute (MLI)
provides the Canadian Government a scientific base for
managing, protecting and developing marine resources
and the marine environment with respect to fisheries,
navigation, and ocean industries. Research is primarily
conducted, in the south, in Québec's navigable waters,
as well as in the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and
in the Canadian North, in the James, Hudson and
Ungava Bays.

MLI's scientific, technical and administrative staff
numbers close to 250. Post-doctoral fellows, visiting
scientists, and graduate students also use the Institute's
facilities. Research teams work to further knowledge and
understanding of marine phenomena. They also
maintain close ties with the fisheries industry,
universities and ocean-related industries. Results of
their work are disseminated throughout the country as
well as internationally through publications, reports,
lectures and displays.



The Maurice-Lamontagne Institute is on a 32 hectare
site at Pointe aux Cenelles. The research complex
consists of three connected buildings spanning some
25,000 square metres which include approximately
150 offices and 70 laboratories.



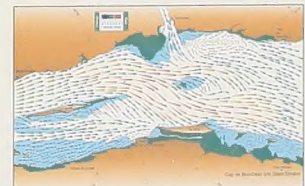
MLI FACILITIES

MLI's scientific wing houses biological, chemical and
physical research laboratories and offices, as well as
offices and workrooms for staff involved in
hydrography, cartography and remote sensing activities.
The building also includes a tank room, measuring
1200 square metres, one third of its area is 7 metres
high to accommodate large tanks and equipment for
special experimental studies. The tanks hold fish,
invertebrates and algae for studies on reproduction,
physiology, behaviour and ecosystems. Seven controlled
atmosphere units make it possible to conduct reduced
scale experiments.

The administrative wing includes an exhibit hall, the
Estelle-Laberge Auditorium (250 seats), a cafeteria,
specialized library, computer centre, meeting and
conference rooms, administration offices, and
merchandise reception area.

The technological support wing consists of storage areas
and seven specialized workshops for maintaining and
repairing ships and launches, as well as for
manufacturing and maintaining specialized equipment.

The experimental basins and certain laboratories are fed
freshwater or sea water by gravity from underground
reservoirs. Salt water comes directly from the Estuary.
This system, one of the most important in Canada,
permits large scale experimental studies in laboratories.



A corer is used to sample
sediments on the sea
floor. They will be
analysed to determine
their concentrations in
contaminants.

The Tidal Currents Atlas, produced by digital models, transforms raw
oceanographic data into a valuable tool for navigation, maritime search
and rescue, and the protection of coastal habitats.



Sampling plankton is
the first step of many
research projects which
aim to better understand
marine ecosystems.

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE



CAI
FS 200
-2027

Government
Publications

MAURICE LAMONTAGNE INSTITUTE

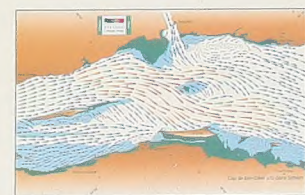
MARINE SCIENCES RESEARCH CENTER



INSTALLATIONS PHYSIQUES



On utilise un carottier pour recueillir des échantillons de sédiments du fond marin qu'on analysera pour en déterminer les concentrations en contaminants.



L'échantillonnage de plancton est la première étape de plusieurs recherches visant une meilleure compréhension des écosystèmes marins.

pour le Saint-Laurent.

L'Institut Maurice-Lamontagne est le principal responsable des travaux scientifiques de pêche et de l'environnement marin du Saint-Laurent et sur celui des zones marines côtières du nord du Québec. Ses activités comprennent plusieurs volets : la recherche sur les écosystèmes, la production de biens et de services à l'environnement marin, le monitoring océanographique, l'étude et la gestion de l'habitat, les recherches sur les changements climatiques, les recherches sur les applications d'origine de la biotechnologie et les applications d'origine de la biotechnologie.

SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE
DU CANADA